Body Brazels......

Volvets ..... 70r, and .00

SPRING STYLES NOW IN.

J. & J. DOBSON,

2 East 14th St.

FROM THE KAISER'S REALM.

Empress,

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BERLIN, March 11 .- The debate on the Rus-

sian treaty yesterday disappointed the crowd-

ed House. It was begun with vigor, but lost

interest rapidly after Chancellor von Caprivi

their short, business-like replies to the attacks

ists, Boodlers, and Hankers Excluded, Will Troop Along Meller-shelter-Coxey is nore Congress Will So Impressed. CLEVELAND, March 11.-Coxey, the great Corer of good roads fame, whose dearest hope for the issuance of \$500,000,000 worth of on-interest-bearing bonds by the Government, the money to be expended in employing idle workingmen on the roads of the country. parfecting the details for his march of 800 000 plain citizens of the republic on Washington. The "Commonweal" Coxer has christened his army. On Sunday, March 25, at soon the cohorts of reform will move out of Massillon for Washington. Coxey and his secretary, Carl Browne, who is nothing if not a reformer, have figured out the dally march, and they have sent letters to Farmers' Alliances and granges and to labor reanizations all along the line asking that farmers and workingmen who are able provide supplies for the oncoming "army." Mr. Coxey has a deek full of letters in reply. ome of the writers inform him that the work of collecting food has already begun. Others stomachs of 500,000 men, with full-grown apstites, if necessary. None of Mr. Coxey's adberents seems to give a thought to the possibility of the farmer being pretty low in his winter supply of estables at the end of a long

Mr. Coxey's roomy house is the headquarters of the crusaders. There they meet daily, and besides a few minor plans the future is left to the intoxication of excitement. The proposed meeting on the stope of the Capitol at noon. May 1, is more in the minds of the reformers than the possibility of reaching a swollen and impassable river in the early spring. The chances of converting the members of Congress to their ways of thinking have more harms for them than the discussion of ways and means to control a large body of unorgansed men who are subject to nobody's orders. All step on air and long for the 25th day of

Letters are beginning to some in from West ern places from men who profess to know scores and hundreds and thousands who will he in the procession when the order to move s made. The Rev. Dr. Lawrence of Indianapo lis writes that he endorses "this crusade against usury," and will be at Massillon when the "wheel" starts. Prof. A. A. Noe, in bis etter of endorsement, inserts a spirit message from Andrew Jackson telling them to go head. Nos says that Andrew came of his own hand players in different parts of the country have offered their services. The latest letter ived is from James M. Foster of Guthrie. O. T.. who declares solemnly that thousands are getting ready in the Territory to join the ocretary Browne has just issued bulletin 3. Regarding the formation of the "com-aweal," he says:

sal, he says:
ter is God's ownflaw, it is also necessary for int action by His people; so the proposed procesil be composed of groups of men (citizens) numfive in each, one of whom must be selected as
if or group marshal, tobe numbered in the order
of group formation. Groups may be federated
mpanies or communes of not less than 30 men
t more than 106. Communes may be federated
regiments or communities of not less
than 104. Communes may be federated

Secretary is J. S. Coxey, Good Reads Association of the United States.

"In smother bulletin to the faithful, signed by the whole committee, the following appears: The responses have been so hearty and the ideas advanced by our correspondents breathe so much of the spirit of brotherly love and cooperation that it has caused Brother Coxey and curselves to believe that the people are really ready to overthrow the mountains of surry if possible, or at least to do all in their newer to neaceably aid in the passage of these two bills of Brother Coxey's given elsewhere in this bulletin, and which, if passed, would mean death to usury. Then would come the realization of the vision of St. John of a new heaven and a new earth—a realization of what the carpenter of Nazareth taught by the isea of Galilee eighteen centuries ago, that the kingdom of heaven was at hand; that the insufficient would come or could come whenever the people so willed it; that if the principles of Christianity were applied in affairs here on earth it would bring heaven bere as he wished, on earth as it is in heaven, and not as now applied, that believers must die to win it.

fairs here on earth it would bring heaven bere as he wished, on earth as it is in heaven, and not as now applied, that believers must die to win it.

We firmly believe now, in view of the surrounding circumstances, that the time of the ruildiment of prophecy is near at hand, and that all those who go in the procession to Washington will be the humble instruments through which the second Babylon—the money power of usury—is to fall, and that the second coming of Christ is now here: that His coming is not in the flesh of any one being, but reincarnated in the souls of all those who wish to establish a cooperate government through such legislation as this proposes; to take the place of the cut-throat competitive system that keeps alive the crucifixion; for the crucifixion of Jesus is the spiritual correspondence of the crucifician of the people through usury.

The bulletin concludes with the statement that none but good, law-abiding citizens are wanted in the Common Weal. Men in ill health are exhorted to remain away. The bulletin says: "We want no thieves, Anarchists, boodlers, nor bankers to join us. We want patriots, not bummers; no firearms, but manhead."

The line of march is mapped out: Start from boolers, nor bankers to join us. We want patriots, not bummers; no firearms, but manhood."

The line of march is mapped out: Start from Massilion at noon Sunday, March 25, to Reedurban, where the army will be organized as planned; camp, near Canton Sunday evening, camp near Louisville, O., Monday night; samp near Alliance, O., Tuesday, March 27, falsen, O., March 28, tolumblana, O., March 28, tolumblana, O., March 28, tolumblana, O., March 28, tast Palestine, O., March 39; New Galilee, O., March 31; Reever Falls, Pa., April 13; Pittsburgh, April 4; Whitehall, Fa., April 13; Pittsburgh, April 4; Whitehall, Fa., April 5; Ittsburgh, April 4; Whitehall, Fa., April 7; Brownsville, Pa., April 8; Uniontown, Pa., April 9; Laurel Summit, Pa., April 10; Somerfield, Pa., April 11; Grantsville, Md., April 12; Frostburg, Md., April 13; Cumberland, Md., April 14; the route to Hancock, Md., which will be reached April 18, has not been decided upon yet; Williamsport, Md., April 19; Hagerstown, Md., April 29; Hidgeville, Md., April 23; Damassus, Md., April 22; Hidgeville, Md., April 23; Damassus, Md., April 27; Rockville, Md., April 29; Olney, Md., April 27; Rockville, Md., April 28; Mayassus, Md., April 28; Loytonsville, Md., April 29; Olney, Md., April 27; Rockville, Md., April 28; Mayassus, Md., April 28; Loytonsville, Md., April 28; Mayassus, Md., April 28; Coytonsville, Md., April 29; Olney, Md., April 28; Coytonsville, Md., April 29; Olney, Md., April 28; Coytonsville, Md., April 28; Mayassus, Md., April 28; Coytonsville, Md., April 28; Mayassus, Md., April 28; Coytonsville, Md., April 29; Coytonsville, Md., April 20; Olney, Md., April

To Help the Poor.

An entertainment will be given te-night in the Central Opera. House for the benefit of the Boor of the Twentieth Assembly district. The entertainment will be held under the auspices of the General Tammany Committee stapices of the General Tammany Committee of the district, and thist Clerk of the Harlem Court James McCabe and Thomas J. Dunn have the arrangements in hand.

On haturday night \$1,000 was collected from the sale of tickots.

It was said by Mr. McCabe that a new club has been formed in the district, and that the four-story brown-stone house at 144 East Sixts-fifth street has been purchased, which the club will go into on April I.

Actors' Battef Fund Benefit. The benefit given in the Grand Opera House The benefit given in the Grand Opera House has night for the Actors' Relief Fund proved a success. The house was crowded, and about \$1.0000 was furned over to Treasurer Knowles. The committee in charge consisted of Mrs. M. I simer Harrison G. Fiske, D. J. Thompson. Tony Paster. Louis Aldrich, A. E. Herg. Liwin Rousies, and R. D. Singleton, Frank G. Colton was acting manager and Tons Faster stage director.

The condition which now confronts a number of the theatrical managers of New city is how to prevent complimentary tickets which, from time to time, they feel under the necessity of issuing, from being sold by the recipients. It is a long established usage among managers to extend the courtesy of their houses to actors and actresses and to furnish these, on demand, with orders for seats, usually two. A few years ago, some managers finding that it was inconvenient and often in judicious to "pass in" members of the theatrical profession who presented themselves at the box office or at the doorkeeper's ralling, agreed among themselves upon the rule of insisting that all such applications for complimentary tickets should be made during the day. By this means the presence of actors and others who "wish to see the manager for a moment" was done away with during the evening performances, and the change proved to be a grateful one. After that some of the managers went into a sort of "combine" whereby no passes were issued to actors or actresses, but printed orders were given them which on presenta tion at the box office and the payment of ten cents to the Actors' Fund for each ticket were redeemable for seats. This change has worked fairly well, though it has increased somewhat the demands for tickets and made, in some

cases, refusal more difficult. The present theatrical season has been a very poor one, and there are now in New York over 1,000 unemployed actors and from 1,500 over 1,000 unemployed actors and from 1,500 to 1,800 actresses, coryphees, and chorus girls. The dearth of money in the smaller towns, and more especially in those on the line of raifroad connection, has shut out from the "snap" comeanise even many actors who, when not engaged in a regular travelling company, could earn flecting and precarious, but everwelcome ten dollars crso with small travelling snaps" which went on the road for two or three weeks each. This year there is nothing of the kind. In the large cities of the country visited by the big companies business is relatively good. But in the smaller cities where the factories are closed or the mills have shut down, there is no longer any discoverable profit. These are the "one-night standa," so called because a single performance by one company is all that is ever thought of, the theatre not being open more than two or three times in a week during the regular season.

of three times in a week during the regular season.

Many of the second-class theatres in the large cities which formerly were open to combanies of the cheaper grade are now given over to "continuous performances." There are three houses devoted to this now in town, and New York is one of the last cities to fail in line with this style of entertainment. Boston. Providence, Worcester, and other places being some years ahead. The performers who take part in these continuous entertainments are mostly variety or vaudsville people and the regular actors out of engagement may be said therefore to be, from a combination of circumstances, worse off than they ever were before. First, there is the hardness of the times; then there is the practical collapse of the one-night stands which they were accustomed to play in, and thirdly, there is the springing up of the continuous performances, all three combining to keep upper Broadway and the region of the Union Square crowded with idle and generally despondent thespians—that is, on fine days, for when the weather is unfavorab, as it is usually in the winter for men who have nowheres in particular to go, these actors are accustomed to resort to saloons, where they can hang out till the clouds roll by.

The saloon keepers do not object to their presence or to furnishing them with free inch as often as they order a drink, but drinks, even to unemployed actors, are not furnished gratuitously in New York saloons. So some of these actors have hit upon the bought from the scalper at the now-ruling rate of 25 cents a pair. If these tickets are redeemable at the box office on payment of 20 cents to the Actors' Fund they may be bought from the scalper receils for a dollar. By this means, so injurious to the business of the managers, some actors can recoup their finances when at low water, and have one definite source of income at least. The managers have no way of identifying a majority of the actors to whom they give tickets, and it would not be practicable to do so if they essuit th

It Will Still Serve Its Present Uses-An Unproductive Kind of Property.

building has been again on its rounds, but it has been authoritatively contradicted. The hall is to remain, but some alterations are to be made in the building. The second third, and fourth floors will be divided into plano warerooms, and the first floor will be let out for office uses. The success of the Metropolitan Insurance Company in letting offices in their new building on Madison Square, and the great increase of similar buildings has largely increased the assessed value of property in the Madison Square section of town, the increase in the case of the Hotel Waldori being \$500,000 compared with last year.

Halls do not pay in New York. The yield, in proportion to the cost of construction, the exense of maintenance, the high rate of insurance, the frequent conflicts with the Building Department, and the risks of untrustworthy tenants, an almost infinitesmal rate of interest. In some cases, indeed they are entirely unproductive, paying no more than the taxes and cost of repairs. It has been well known in plano circles for some time past that Chickering Hali was an unprofitable investment, but the firm was reluctant to tear down the building identified with so many musical triumphs. Steinway Hali has been abandoned to commercial uses entirely, and Hardman Hali, in the same neighborhood, is used very rarely. Halis of the cheaper order pay better because they can be leased out for social purposes—balls, dances, receptions, and weldings—whereas the more igablonable halls, devoted wholly to music, may not be occupied oftener than thirty or forty times in a year, and the proceeds from such renting are wholly inadequate to meet the expenses. Even so carefully managed a concern as the Madison Square Garden finds it easier to rent the mammoth hall than the small music hall on the Twenty-sixth street side of the building. The Fifth avenue halis, such as Chiekering Hall and Steinway Hall, are out of the line of travel of political gatherings, and, besides, the owners object to the inharmonious relodices furnished by cheap brass bands. Music is a necessary concomitant of political enthusiasm, even if it is music at the rate of "S1 a night a head and a keg of beer" and plano manufacturers catering to musical experts set their faces against any such invasions. This shuts out political organizations in these halls and restricts, as has been the case for twenty years or more, those desiring to hold hig mass meetings or conventious to Cooner Union. The one exception to this rule is, of course. Tammany, which has its own hall. For a brief time during which alterations were being made in the Cooper Union, Chickering Hall served the requirements of several political organizations, but the atmosphere of Fifth avenue was not conducive to enthusiasm, and no adventurous individual felt smboldened to launch a "Chickering Hall will add considerably to its rental value without however, necessitating any changes in the hall proper. ing Hall was an unprofitable investment, but the firm was reluctant to tear down the build-

A Peculiar Kind of Oil Struck at Cantatas CANISTRO, N. Y., March 11 .- Oil was struck at depth of 825 feet last night by the Caniston Oil and Gas Company two miles south of this

village, toward Greenwood.

The oil is of a very peculiar color, being a very light green, clear as water and of the consistency of molasses. It burns freely in a lamp without smoke, giving a very clear, even blaze, and appears to have considerably more illuminating power than refined petroleum.
This is well No. 0, and the first to show oil. It is a genuine surprise to every experienced oil man. The oil is of the kind known as lubricating oil, and is a very valuable find.

EVOLUTION OF WOMANHOOD. DR. RILEN E. KENYON DELIFERS A

SCIEBCE SERMOK. mands the Extraordisement of Woman, Who Seems Unaware that She is a Slave and a Vicilm of Arrested Development. The Science Sermons Society meets every Sunday evening in the lecture room of Rober Collyer's church for the announced object of presenting the most advanced views and society is called a new departure, and the plat-

form is said to be broad enough for all.

The programms in general reads: "Scholariy and interesting lectures by acknowledged leaders, discussion afterward instrumental and vocal music." Last evening a discussion followed a lecture on "The Evolution of True Womanhood," by Dr. Ellen E. Kenyon, associate editor of the School Jowna'.

Dr. Kenyon has an attractive face, a modest

and pleasing manner, and a thin, piping voice. She is a dress reformer, but does not wear the garments of her more radical sis ters. Last evening she wore a loose-fitting high-necked gown. She said in part: Woman is stirring unessily in the parrow confines of her average thought world, only

half awake as yet to the fact that she is a victim of arrested development: that tradition has her in its clammy grasp so tightly that much of her ethical power is benumbed and nine-tenths of her potential usefulness deprived of its right to be actualized. About a quarter of a century ago the voice of woman piped out its first shrill note of de

which to become a freely developed athical benouncing the note discordant, but the female were listened to again and again. and gradually truth got a foothold in public Woman is trained from her cradle up by

"Woman is trained from her eradie up by orthodoxy. To have opinions is not dutiful and feminine, therefore she is trained to believe as she is told to believe. To dress freely and conveniently is not stylish: therefore, her arms are bound down to her sides by sleeves eut by the straitjacket pattern. To have intellectual tastes and to select occupations is vain, for her destiny is to wheedle men, direct servants, and dress bahies.

"She must spend laborious years at the piano, though she may he stunid in music, because a husband is not easily caught without music. Man, on the other hand, is trained more or loss as an individual. If he tries to buildoze his eisters he shows evidence of future capacity to rule: he will be austhing, from a band leader to a two-term President of the United States.

But woman is finding out that her dignity demands an uprising against the cardinal dottrine of licentious men, and that the weal of future generations which she holds in sacred keeping demands of her a participation in the lawmaking of this alleged Government by the people in order that certain dastardly laws making prey of the young and ignorant may be swiftly and indignantly repealed.

She is learning to lean less upon the sophistry of selfish men and to recognize the own feet. She is learning to reason about the wonderful gift of intuition that man ascribes to her in poems, but scorns in the prose of real ilife, and to ask, if this intuition is such a fine thing in theory, is it not worth something in practice? England is ahead of us in extending the educational facilities of the land to women. orthodoxy. To have opinions is not dutiful

ing the educational facilities of the land to women.

American methers pay themselves the compilment of trusting their daughters. The open avenues of vice thrust their hideous invitation into every life. The first recoil of the lofty spirit is its salvation. Therefore the high-souled American mother sets herself to cultivate virtue rather than to protect it.

Among us virtue is a positive quantity. We do not recognize that as virtue which exists for lack of opportunity to be vicious. Nor could Americans tolerate a reversion to that system which breathes a sigh of relief when it gets a girl safely married to an eligible parti. after insuling her for years by measures that plainly say she is regarded as open to temptation, and then leaves her morally ungrown, because morally unexercised to face a life fuller of piffails than that which has protected her, with an unearned freedom to abuse the shelter

pitfalls than that which has protected her, with an unearned freedom to abuse the shelter of her husband's name and a strong probability that the first sense of affinity for a masculine friend will find her too weak to resist moral suicide.

The idea of education is that it should reveal to the student his own higher nature and train him to conform his life to its law. Such take the progress that woman has been making. The dancer, Fatima, is at least three thousand years behing the cultivated woman of to-day in her mental development.

She has neither inherited nor acquired the faintest conception of higher womanhood. She is free from the conventional restraints she has never known, and impresses one as a logous, kittenish creature, entirely unham-

ALTERATIONS IN CHICKERING HALL.

It WIN Still Serve Its Present Uses An Upproductive Kind of Property.

The annual rumor that Chickering Hall was the conductive Kind of Property.

The annual rumor that Chickering Hall was told in every glance and action how chearly you are held? Not that this will reform him. you are held? Not that this will reform him, but it is the only appeal you can make to him. "There are men who dread to see the day when women shall stand alone, not only selfish voluptuaries, but men of mistaken chivalry. Their idea of a healthy girl is a hoyden, and of a strong-minded woman a square figured, feeble imitation of a man.

"The great thing to overcome is the isolation of the married woman. The absorbing interest of the family claims all her waking thoughts."

interest of the family claims all her waking thoughts.

"Dr. Parkhurst has taught woman that it is high time she learned to do her own reasoning and take a hand in the law making of this land of liberty and equality. When free womanhood shall have asserted itself, vice will no longer hide: it will dia."

In the discussion following Dr. Kenyon's lecture half a dozen members of the society took part.

Mrs. Lease Wants the Men to Tend Bables, BOSTON, March 11 .- Mrs. Mary E. Lease of Kansas spoke at a meeting of the unemployed held on the Common this evening.

About 1,500 persons were present, and Morrison I. Swift presided. The meeting voted to hold Gov. Greenhalge responsible for not conhold Gov. Greenhaige responsible for not contradicting the story that a riot occurred at the state House on Feb. 20. Mrs. Lease said:

"You can never settle the present difficulties until you emancipate the women; then, if you can't settle the trouble peacesbly, why, yo home and mind the bables and we will. We have had enough of warfare and bloodshed.

"Instead of bankers and lawyers for legislators, get your representatives from the laboring classes, and then you will get your rights."

DANBURY NEWS MAN'S LAST JOKE. Philanthropist as Well as Humorist-Bone-

factor of Tramps. DANBURY, March 11 .- The "Danbury News Man" made fun almost eyerywhere and all the time to the end of his life. He was just as funny in his office and at home as he ever was in the funniest copy of his newspaper. It was quiet, unexpected, quaint, homelike fun making on his part, with nothing strained or pedantic or pretentious-as natural and apontaseous as a sunbeam, or the rippling of a hillside brook. Like sunshine, too, his jollity cheered, warmed, delighted every one, and

cheered, warmed delighted every one, and wounded none. Everybody was his friend, and he was overywhere beloved. He was the life and light of every gathering, but was never forward or obtrusive.

He was also a philanthropist. Every year he gave away a small fortune to the unfortunate and unhappy, to vagrants, and the most notorious tramps and heats. Every tramp who drifted into Danbury wandered into Balley's office eventually, and none ever failed to get a pecuniary lift there to help him on his thorny path in life.

One of the worst of professional hummers, according Balley on the street not jong ano.

One of the worst of professional hummers, accossing Balley on the street not long ago, said, with the self-assurance of a friend addressing another:
"Ten cents. Mr. Balley, please! I want to get a drink with it!"
"What for you say?" was the quick reply.
"You mean to get a drink? Now, don't you try to deseive me. You intend to buy sandwiches with it!"
The Danbury News wan's last quip was

wishes with it."

The Isanburu News man's last quip was unique and pungent. He had been ill of pnoumenta but railled temporarily, and visited his office one day last week. An office employee greeled him as he came in, looking wan and feable with. feeble, with:

Well, how are you to-day. Mr. Bafley?"

Oh. I am very much better. I was able to get down town to-day in one hack."

Not roany hours after he had raused away from the world which he had done so much to brighten and cheer.

M. B. Curtle's Alleged Confronten

Sax Francisco, March 11 .- The story told by Chief of Police Crowler and Detective Less that Attorney H. I. Kowalsky related to them the confession of M. H. Curtis was decised to-day by the lawyer, but the molicemen relierate that Rowalsky did tell them. YOU'll Confess. ANARCHISTS AT THE THALIA.

CARPETS

COMMEMORATED.

There was a meeting of Anarchists at the Thalls Theatre last night which had for its object the commemoration of the assassina-tion of Alexander II. of Russia and incidentally the increase of the funds used for the propaganda of anarchistic doctrine and literature. John Blost was the principal speaker. There is a concert of some kind every Sun-

day evening at the Thalia Theatre, and a good part of the audience that paid fifteen cents to get in last night thought there was to be the usual style of entertainment. There were no programmes, and when they learned what was in store for them the spectators were dissatisfied. The speeches were interspersed with songs and recitations.

The German-Russian Trenty-Illness of the and Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein made

After the Easter recess the Reichstag will

begin earnest work on Dr. Miquel's fluancial reform of the imperial revenues. To this part of the Government programme the Radicals have been attaching numerous reports of

The United States Embassy here has intervened successfully to rescue Biegiried Apt, an American citizen, from the clutches of many to the United States when he was 14 years old. He was naturalized, and eight years later he returned to Berlin. He had hardly set foot in the city before he was summoned to a recruiting depot, from which he was taken to the barracks and drilled. He protested repeatedly against the right of the military authorities to impress him into the service, but for some time his protests were not heeded. Eventually he was allowed to draw up a statement and send it to the United States rimbassy. Ambassador Theodore Runnyon at once lodged a demand at the Foreign Office for his immediate release. The next morning Apt was a free man in citizen's clothes.

The true reason for the Empresse trip to Abazzia has been obscured by the usual court phrases, but in the last two days it has become an open secret. Her Majesty has enfeculed her health by unwise efforts to reduce her weight. Last year she gained flesh rapidmany to the United States when he was 14

feebled her health by unwise sforts to reduce her weight. Last year she gained flesh rapidly, although her physical strength showed no corresponding increase. She became annoyed as well as alarmed, and began taking a course of heroic treatment at the beginning of the winter. Her weight was brought down, but her constitution was not strong enough to withstand the severity of the methods employed. The imperial physicians think that six weeks or two months in Abazzia will suffice to restore her health.

Emperor William will attend on Tuesday Dr. Miquel's official dinner.

The Emperor, Empress, and the Crown Prince drove to Charlottenburg on Friday and placed wreaths on the sarcophagus of Emperor William I. They did this in observance of the sixth anniversary of the old Emperor's death.

The Crar has decreed that all privileges now

death.
The Czar has decreed that all privileges now The Czar has decreed that ail privileges now enjoyed by the German colonists in southern Russia be gradually repealed, that the primary schools in the German districts be brought under the supervision of the Ministry of Education, and that all instruction in German be suppressed.

A Summary of the Brief Message to Be LONDON, March 11.-The Queen's speech which will be read to Parliament to-morrow is, as was predicted, much briefer than usual,

Her Majesty congratulates the members upon the continuance of Great Britain's friendly relations to the powers. She mentions the satisfactory conclusion of the Behring Sea arbiislactory conclusion of the Benning Sea arbitration as especially gratifring. She refers to
the Anglo-Russian negotiations concerning
frontiers in middle Asia and the Anglo-Chinese
arrangements as regards the borders of Burmah, and expresses her regret for the encounter between French and British forces near
Warina, northwest Africa. The encounter is
mentioned as a "lamentable accident."
The speech proposes in demestic politics
the expected programme, with two or three the expected programme, with two or three additions. The measures recommended are the abelition of plural voting, the extension of Scotch local government, the organization of boards of conciliation to settle labor troubles, the amendment of the factory acts, the divestablishment of the Church in Wales, the relief of the evicted tenants in Ireland, and registration reform.

BENNIGSEN WILL RESIGN.

The Leader of the National Liberal Party of Germany Will Retire. BERLIN, March 11.-Rudolph von Bennigsen, member of the Reichstag for the Eighteenti district of Hanover. President of the province of Hanover, and leader of the National Libera

party, has decided to resign all his offices and retire to private life. Rumors that he would take this step have been current for several weeks, but they were not confirmed until last evening. Dr. von Bennigsen's ostensible reason for leaving public life is that his health is noor.

reason for leaving public life is that his health is poor.

The truth is that he has become disgusted with the unmannerly proceedings in the Heichstag since men of the bigi and Ahlwardt stripe began making themselves conspleuous in the debates. There is, moreover, considerable bad feeling in the National Liberal party. A rupture threatens and as Bennigsen is in his seventieth year, he feels no longer equal to the task of reconciling the warring factions. He has been in public life almost from the year when he left the university, and has been sitting in German Parliaments for more than forty years.

Mr. MacVengh at the Quirinal.

Rows, March 11.-Warne MacVeagh, the new United States Ambassador, called at the Quiri-United States Ambassador, called at the Quirinal at 20 clock this afternoon and presented his credentials. King Humbert conversed with him afterward most cordially, assuring him that italy prized most highly the friendship of the United States.

Mr. Macveagh and his staff were taken to the Quirinal in two stage carriages. They were accompanied from the embassy by Signer di Carafa, master of exemonies.

After the reception the members of the embassy entered the State carriages, which were waiting at the gate, and were conveyed to their homes.

The British Force in Assam Rescuéd. CALCUTTA, March 11.-Advices from the north show that the British column which was sent out against the Abors in Assam and was forced back to Sadiya has bee nextricated from its dangerous position.

TURIN. March 11.—Louis Kessuth is losing strength. His physicians say that he has uramia, dyspepsia, bronchitis, and fever.

Emperor William Gives a Disaer. BERLIN, March 11.—Emperor William gave a dinner last evening in honor of the Czar, who was 40 years old yesterday. Forty diplomat-ists and high officials were present.

Notes of Foreign Happenings. Premier Casimir-Perier has the influence. The British navy estimates will be laid be-ore Parliament on March 18. Viscount Oxenbridge, appointed Master of the Horse immediately after Mr. Giadstone's accession to power in 1892, has resigned his office.

Sir Mortimer Durand, who went on a special mission to Kabul last year, has been appointed to succeed Sir F. C. Lascelles as British Minis-ter at Teheran. Persia. Count Doenhoff, German Conservative, has resigned from his party organization owing to his differences with the other leaders over the Russian treaty. He favored the ratification of the treaty.

Where Testering's Piras Wars. P. N. -12 10, 530 Fast Eighty-eighth street. Ecch. dammars \$50. P. H. -1 20, 426 East Sevent street. Audrew Schumen. De dammars. S. 550 Fifty-Rith street, Esbecca Boyle, no damage. ASSASSINATION OF ALEXANDES IL

Speeches by Editor Kats and Most, Who Predicts the Murder of the Present Coar-No Bemand for Sevolutionary Literature.

Boys passed through the house with apples, candles, and peanuts and did a good business. Others had anarchistic pamphlets for sale. some written by Emma Goldman, but nobody seemed to be buying them. There were as many children in the house as there were men and women, and bables enough to keep the audience continually mindful of their presence. The meeting did not begin until half-past R. Most of the audience had been there for an hour when the Chairman, who was Mr. Katz, the editor of a paper called Der Freie Arbeiter,

The vote disclosed the demoralization of the parties. As was expected the Conservative, National Liberal, and Clerical leaders did not hold their men together, and many voted independently, while others declined to vete at all. Count Herbert Bismarck answered " No" when his name was called. The majority for the treaty is expected to be still larger at the

hour when the Chairman, who was Mr. Katz, the editor of a paper called Der Freie Arbeiter, gave the spectators an opportunity to look at something else besides the grand plano that occupied one corner of the stage.

He brought out with him a capacious glass of ice water, whose form plainly indicated that it was seldom debased to holding such a harmless liquid. Mr. Katz said that the meeting was called to commemorate the Czar's assassination and also the Paris Commune, which represented the same spirit as that which led to what the speakers last night called the execution of Alexander.

Mr. Katz said both were the result of a tendency of the people to rise as well against government as the oppression of the rich. This was bound to occur again, he said, "not within so long a time as a hundred years, nor perhaps so long a time as ten years."

The entertainers were a chorus of male singers, who sang lugubrious part songs, a baritone, a tenor, and a flery young finesian named Edelstaedter, who recited once in Ruesian and then gave a piece in German, advising the working women to rise and fight for their rights. This aroused tremendous enthusiasm, and a woman who sat two seats behind The Sun reporter was so carried away that she got up said, turning around toward a man who was leaning on the hack of her seat, hit him across the face with his hat, which she snatched out of his hands. She finished this in time to join the applause, which continued until the Chairman came out and announced that there were more serious matters than the young man's recitations to be heard during the evening, and

social revolution."

There were more songs after he had spoken, and the young Russian came back and talked again. Then the children were waked up, the babies tucked under shawls and cloaks, and the audience went home. CHICAGO, March 11.-Red was the prevailing

ion of the Paris Commune by the representatives of the United International Groups of thicage at the Twelith Street Turner Hall today.

Among the stage decorations were busts of Anarchists Spies and Ling, draped in red and black. The speeches were mostly a discussion of the local labor questions and a eulogy of the Haymarket Anarchists.

olor at the twenty-third anniversary celebra

A FUTURITY UNDER "MARRIED."

Explanation of an Odd Advertisement that Interests the First U. P. Church. This advertisement appeared yesterday under the head "Married": FLACK-HUTCHESON.-SMITH-LVONS,-The Rev. 2. Flack and Miss S. J. Hutcheson on March 28; also Mr. R. Smith and Miss A. Lyons in April, The Rev. Y. W. Andersen will officiate.

A Sun reporter called upon Miss Hutcheson at her home, 132 East Twenty-ninth street, last night. When the clipping was shown to her she was greatly surprised. Her mother, who was present, said:

There is not the slightest doubt in my mind who put that in the paper. My husband died last July, and Sadie and Mr. Flack, who October, decided to postpone it and to make it very quiet marriage at home.

"Sadie is a great worker in the church, and "Sadie is a great worker in the church, and none of her young friends knew the date of the wedding. Why, we didn't even tell Mr. Anderson, who will, of course, officiate. He is away now assisting in the dedication of a church in Oxford, Pa.

"Last week Sadie decided on the date. Her younger brother. Willie, who is only a boy, now in college, is engaged to a young woman whom we don't like her. And she whall never be one of our family, either, shall she Sadie?"

Sadie, who is a handsome brunette, blushed furiously and said:

"You see she wanted to be invited to the wedding, and mother—I mean to say. I—said she shouldn't come. That made Willie very mad. He wants her to be the maid of honor. Pm going to have my cousin from Newburgh here for that purpose."

Mrs. Hutcheson took up the story: "Well, last week Sadie wrote to Ebenezer's (Mr. Plack's) sister in Whitehaven, Pa., where she lives with him in the parsonage. In the letter she told her the date of the prospective wedding, and gave the letter to Willie to post. I told you not to Sadie! Her elder brother, Rob, was in the room, and remarked that it was strange in Wille to question her so about the letter, and when she refused to tell him its purport, to volunteer to post it. He is not usually so kind to his sister.

"Undoubtedly," continued Mrs. Hutcheson, "that foolish boy took the letter to the young woman we dislike. In fact, I have heard in a roundabout way that he did."

"Oh, mamma," from Sadie, "and you never told me."

"Well, I never thought anything like this none of her young friends knew the date of the roundabout way that he did." "Oh, mamma." from Sadie, "and you never told me."

"Wall, I never thought anything like this would come of it, and he must have posted it afterward, for you received an answer. Now, what can i suppose except that the announcement of the date was published just to create gossip and annoy us. The only reason I can see for publishing Mr. Smith's and Miss Lyons's names without a date is to divert suspicion from the author of the notice. Miss Lyons is a nice young lady, but is quite intimate with that gir!"

Mr. Flack is a broad-shouldered young Irishmau, who is now preaching in his first charge, the Presbyterian church at Whitehaven. Last epring he preached his trial sermon in the Brooklyn Tabernacle hefore the Presbytery. He is a graduate of the Helfast University and the Theological Seminary at Princeton. Miss Hutcheson is secretary of the Christian Endsaver Society in the First United Presbyterian Church, on West Thirty-fourth street, which all the persons interested in the advertisement, except Mr. Flack, attend.

OBITUARY.

One of Buffalo's well-known educators, William S. Rice, died yesterday in that city. He was born in Mayville, Chautauqua county, in 1820, and went to Buffalo in 1845. The late Hon. Victor M. Rice. State Superintendent of Schools, was his brother. A sister Emily A. Rice, and his brother. Edward C. lice. Treasurer of the New York Produce Exchange, survive him.

survive him.

Dr. Anason Amesbury Ranson, for twenty-five years township physician of South Orange, died at the home of his daughter. Mrs. Frank B. Salisbury, in that place resterdar. He was a graduate of the University of the City of New York, and had been a practising physician for forty fears. He was bern in Chemung county. N. Y., seventy-one years ago. Judge George W. Stone. Chief Justice of the Alabama State Supreme Court, died yesterday in Montgomery.

For sick stomach and all other conditions resulting from constipation; go by the book on Beecham's pills.

Book free, pills 25c. At drug stores; or write to B F Allen Co, 865 Canal st, New York.

Penfield—This latest story of mine is the best thing I ever turned out. As I read it over I'm surprised at its power, and don't know how I ever wrote it.

Morritt—That's a pity. You'll never be able to write an article on how it was written.

THE CIGARETTE EVIL.

The Medical World at Last Aroused to Its Bangers Only One Homedy Reawn To-

From the Philadelphia Item. The extent to which the cigarette avil is growing and its deteriorating influence upon the health is demanding more—id more attention from the medical world, sithough it seems in a measure to have escaped the attention of the legal authorities. While it true that in Philadelphia and other large cities laws have been passed prohibiting dealers from selling eightertes to children, it is also true that these laws have quickly dropped into complete oblivion.

complete oblivion.

The baneful effects upon the system of the virulent poisons contained in cigarettes are recognized by the highest medical authorities, who also agree that the parts most seriously affected are the brain, blood, and nervous system. The correctness of their theory being proven by the many cases of insanity, blood poisoning, nervous prestration, and even

tem. The correctness of their theory being proven by the many cases of insanity, blood poisoning, nervous prestration, and even paralysis that have been traced directly to the habitual use of cigarette.

The sum of the cigarette habitue assumes a yellowish cast and breaks out in pimples and blotches; the digestive organs are impaired and the nervous system completely deranged. The victim gradually becomes emaciated, his appetite disappears, his mental faculties are weakened, and his condition soon becomes pitlable indeed.

In such cases ordinary remedial means are powerless. It requires a medicine that will not only rectify the disorders of the blood, but will also set directly on the nervous system and stimulate the mental faculties. So far the only remedy that exactly unils these requirements is that propared by Dr. Williams, an eminent practitioner of Ontario. For many years he used his remedy only in private practices for stubborn diseases of the blood and nerves. The great success that invariably followed its use and the growing public demand for such a remedy led him to make his remedy known to the world. To day it is largely sold by druggists under the name of Dr. Williams Pink Pills. It is invaluable in rectifying the terrible effects of cigarette smoking, provided, of course, that the practice is stopped.—Adv.

APTITUDE FOR OFFICE HOLDING Men Adopted by Nature to Attain and Keep Permanently in Public Pincs.

Sheriff Charles M. Clancy, who died on Sunday, was a poor man among politicians of the city notwithstanding the lucrative office to which he was elected in November, which would have enriched him independently had he lived to serve out his term until 1897. The shown in Sheriff Clancy's case, for he was continuously in office from the age of 28 to 53 His first official position was that of Superintendent of Incumbrances in the Department of Public Works, established by the Legisla-ture of 1869. He that held that place until Commissioner Tweed was deposed by Commissioner Van Nort and then he became, by election in 1872, Assistant Alderman for the term of two years. He held that position until charter amendments of 1874. In 1874 he was elected to a vacancy on the bench of the Second Judicia! District Court in Centre street, and in 1875 was chosen for the full term of six vears. In 1881 he was re-elected and in 1887 was chosen for another six years terminating in 1893. In November 1893 he was elected

was chosen for another six years terminating in 1893. In November 1893 he was elected Sheriff for three years and would have served, had he lived, until 1847.

Judge Claner, as he was generally called, saved no money in any of the positions he filled and the reason of it was that, except the first, they were all elective positions. The expenses of a candidate do not begin with his nomination; they do not end on election night. They are continuous at the beginning, throughout, and at the end of his term of office, and for that reason chiefly Judge Claner's friends in the Fourteenth ward, where he had many, were deeply grieved when they lovened of his demise after only three weeks of active service in the lucrative office of Sheriff which has laid the foundation of the fortunes of haif a dozen New York politicians, and proved the undoing of perhaps as many more. The office-holder habit, if it may be so described, is strongly marked in some municipal statesmen who seem to have prospered under various administrations, it made no particular difference which. Three names recur to politicians, almost instinctively in this connection, conspicuous among them the venerable Thomas Dunlap, who was a Councilman forty years ago, and was afterward Superintendent of Markets, Commissioner of Jurors, and held the position of Warden of Ludlow street iail up to the accession of Sheriff Claner. Police Judge Koch has been within a comparatively recent time a Civil Court Judge, a State Senator, a Dock Comof Ludiow street jail up to the accession of Sherif Clancy. Police Judge Koch has been within a comparatively recent time a Civil Court Judge, a State Senator, a Dock Commissioner, and an Excise Commissioner before holding his present place. His colleague, Police Judge Voorhis, has been an Excise Commissioner, a Dock Commissioner, a Police Judge almost continuously since his first appearance in politics, in 1873.

Some men, of whom the foregoing are examples appear to have a special knack or fitness for the performance of duties of a public or official character. They cause no antagonism: they become involved in no scandais, they incur the enmity of no formidable rivals, and they discharge their duties in such a manner that a Mayor, having the power of appointment, feels secure in appointing a Judge or Commissioner whose past record is the best assurance that he will not lay the appointment open afterwards to criticism or censure. The commissioner whose past record is the best assurance that he will not lay the appointment open afterwards to criticism or censure. The oldest of New York officeholders is undoubtedly the venerable Emanuel B. Hart, now Bank Clerk in the Sheriff's office. He was a member of Congress in 1850, appointed Naval Officer in this port by President Buchanan in March, 1857, was made Emigration Commissioners by Governor Hoffman in 1870, and was elected Alderman in 1870, after an absence of twenty-five years from the Board. Prior to the holding of his present position by appointment of Sheriff Sickles, who represented the same district in Congress some years later. Mr. Hartheld a position in the Custom House during the first Cleveland Administration.

Arrested for Distributing Boycotting Circu

Several days ago a number of men employed in the Budweiser brewery, at Franklin avenue and Dean street, Brooklyn, went on a strike The strikers got up a circular asking that all The strikers got up a circular asking that all persons interested in the welfars of the laboring man boycott the saloons where the Budwelser browery beer is sold, as well as boycott the brewery. Michael Holrohan. 22 years old, of t41 8t. Mark's avenue, was arrested yesterday afternoon as he was standing in front of a saloon at Fourth avenue and Eleventh street giving out some of the circulars. He was locked up in the Eighth precinct station house.

From the St. Louis Gobe Democrat.

"Up in Alaska the method of taking a bath is somewhat heroic," remarked John St. Modes.

"Every trading post has a bath house, and the beople are supposed to avail themselves of its privileges once a week. A person accustomed to living in a milder climate would have a good deal of hesitancy about undressing in one of these places, as the temperature is always below zero. In an inner room an arch of stones is built so that a firs made beneath can benetrate through. A trap door in the roof answers for a chimney. After the stones have become thoroughly heated and the smoke has passed out, all the coals are removed and the trap door closed. In this room stands a cask of warm water and another that is ice-coid. When the bather enters he pours het water on the stones until the room is filled with steam; theu, taking a seat on a bench, he waits till the perspitation streams from every pore in his body. Northe takes a bunch of dried twigs and leaves, prepared for the purpose, with which he scrubs himself till all the impurities have been removed from the skin, following this with a wash-off in warm water and soap. He concludes his bath by dashing a bucket of ice-cold water over bis bedy, and then rushing to the dressing room, where, with his teeth chattering, he resumes his clothes."

Told by a Florida Plaharman, From the Washington Post.

From the Washington Proc.

"It is well worth a trip to the North Carolina coast," soid Col. Reogh of that State. "to see the operations of one of the big seines in the waters alon: Albemarie or Pimlico Sound. And what enormous takes are frequently made barrefluis of herring at a single hau!"

"Abundant as the finny tribe is in the North Carolina water," said Col. Walter B. Evans of Florida, who had been listening to Col. Keogh. "It is not fill you get down into my country that you find fish in multitudinous quantities, so to speak. In the Indian River, particularly, they are far too thick for the comfort of the fisherman, and often embarrass him by their redundancy. I shall never forget one experience I had down there. It was a dark night and a party of us were on the river in a good-sized sloop after big fish. We had not been long anchored when the light in our boat negan to attract schools of mullet, and into that craft they jumped by the hundreds. Yes, thousands. Well, we stood it for a while, till the burden got too heavy, and we felt the boat beginning to sink. Then, hurriedly nlowing out the lights and pulling anchor we made for the shore. I am positive if we had let those fish keep on piling into us they would have carried all hands down to a watery grave. As it was we made a nerrow escape."

Builded Ton Wal. From Puck.

SENATOR HILL'S VISITORS.

REFRESHING CANDOR FROM AN OB-ANGE COUNTY DELEGATION.

It Was Met with Equal Candor-Newspo pers Will Piense Take Notice That When Mr. Hill Is Going to Get Married Ho Will Be Proud to Tell Them About It.

Senator David B. Hill was besieged with vistors all day yesterday at the Hotel New Netherland, and in the evening he departed for Washington. Most of the Senator's visitors came to talk with him about proposed amendments to the Wilson Tariff bill which is now before the Senate. These visitors came principally from the Hudson River countles, all protested against the various schedules affeeting their interests. The visitors from Orange county were especially candid, saring that some of them had been opposed to Senstor Hill politically and always strongly partial to President Cleveland, but they added that if their wishes could be conserved in the tariff problems, they would unhesitatingly become riends of the senior Senator.

This experience was the most refreshing in Senator Hill's long career in public life It was so refreshing that the Senator spoke rather sharply to this class of his visitors. He informed them that he considered this a narrow riew of the commercial situation.

On Saturday Walter Stanton, for eight years he strongest of all strong Cleveland men, called with a delegation of fellow dry goods men to protest against the ad valorem system of duties called for by the Wilson Tariff bill. To none of his visitors has Senator Hill given the slightest indication of his future intentions. He said yesterday that it would un-

tions. He said yesterday that it would undoubtedly take three months for the Senate and the conference committees to dispose of the Tariff bill. In other words, the senator believed that the real verdict would not be known much before July I.

There was another question which has disturbed Senator Hill on this visit very much more than the importunings of Democrats interested in certain schedules of the Wilson Tariff bill. He said to a friend:

Every few months the story is circulated through the newspapers that I am about to be married to this lady and that lady. These stories are usually started in Western or Southern newspapers. They do not annoy me so much, but they are not fair to the ladies mentioned or to their families. It does not appear to me as if the publication of such stories without investigation was fair. Sometimes the stories are started merely in a jocose vein, but they are not the less unfair. Take this latest story, for instance. You know that I am very fond of the theatre. It is a fine recreation, but I have always been accustomed to going with gentlemen friends. Some time ago the Vice-fresident invited me to make one of a theatre party in which there were a number of ladies. Aware that ladies were to be present I put on my swallow-tail and tried to look as pretty as I could. I was the secort of a young lady of twenty, and a very charming young andy she was. Oue or two of the senterprising young gentlemen of the newspaper press in Washington were at the same theatre that evening, and I suppose they thought it a fine thing to send out this latest atory of my engagement to be married. I regret very much that they did this, as it can only annor the Vice-Fresident and the young lady sending. "Speaking of these matters, perhaps it will do no harm to relate the little piesantry of my old friend, Major Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution. About a year ago some of the Western and Southern newspapers had a story to the effect that a very charming Georgia widow was to be married to Mr. Hill of innta Constitution. About a year ago some of the Western and Southern newspapers had a story to the effect that a very charming Georgia widow was to be married to Mr. Hill of New York. Some of the Northern newspapers also printed the story. I suspected Major Howell of originating the story, and taxed him with it. He protested, and protested so vehemently that I continued to suspect him. I believed I was confirmed in my suspicions when on the night Wheeler H. Peckham was defeated for Supreme Court Justice Major Howell sent me a letter of congratulation, ending up with a thousand congratulation, and that charming Georgia widow is still saive. I was positive then that Major Hewell started the story. I do not object to newspaper criticism or the comments of political adversaries so long as it refers to me personally. But it is better to leave the ladies out. I can answer back and say things; the ladies are practically defenceless. When I am about to marry, or any lady has consented to marry

HIS APOLOGY FOR CROSS WORDS, It Was a Wildest Schome, but the Nevada

to marry, or any lady has consented to mar me. I will be as candid about it as I have be about other matters."

"On my overland trip to San Francisco I was treated to the exhibition of a rough ranchman put very much on his good behavior," writes a New York lady visiting California. got out at one of the stations in Nevada for linner. I have forgotten the name of the place, if ever I noted it, but if it wasn't Poverty lat it was misnamed. Not feeling hungry I leaned back in my chair, idly looking at the distant sand hills through the open window opposite, unmindful of the rattle of knives and plates around me. A rough voice, at my very

ear, startled me from my dream. Here, why the hell don't you pass me the butter?

"It came from the nearer one of two stalmen or miners. They sat beside me in dusty their broad-brimmed hats on, and were eating as if they had long arrears to make up in the

as if they had long arrears to make up in the way of square meals.

Imagine my astonishment at such a summons, which I made no doubt was addressed to me. But I was too much intimidated to be indignant, and hastliy handed him not only the butter, but everything else within my reach. At this he looked round at me for the first time, and his look of amazement showed that he was worse taken back than I had been. He did not thank me, but took his hat off and put it under his chair, and nudging his companion, said in an awestricken stage whisper;

I say, Jim, take your hat off, she's a lady.

"Then, evidently wishing to make further amends for his discourtesy, he again turned to me."

"Then, evidently wishing to make further amends for his discourtesy, he again turned to me:

"Say, marm, hev ye ever seen a live wild-cat? 'Cause ef yer aint, I've got one outside here I catched myself, an' I'll take ye out after we get through eatin' an' show it terys.

"I thanked him, and said I would be very glad to see it, as I had never seen one. After dinner, having still ten minutes to spare, we went to see the wildcat. It was in a rough wooden box with wooden bars, crouching as far back as it could get, with its eyes gleaming like coals of fire. When one of the men offered it a piece of meat on the end of a stick, it made a spring that seemed as if it would break through the bars; but the stick had a sharp point that made it beat a hasty retreat, though not before it had secured the meat, over which it snarled viclously. Its owner told me he had brought it to the station to send it to a friend who kepta 'club house,' whatever that its, in Carson City. I asked him to tell us how he caught it, but before he could answer the conductor called out. All aboard. As the train got under way I looked back and saw my two friends flying across country on their mustangs."

The storm which was over the Western States moved eastward, the southern edge skirting this region. This furnished a brisk shower last evening. The storm centre passed over the lakes, drawing warmer weather northward over all the States east of the Mississippi, the temperature ranging between 50° and 70°. The cold weather which was following the storm

seems to have been dissipated. It is becoming warms over the Northwest, and no cold wave is in sight. Dense for prevalled in this city and over the rivers and bay early resterday morning, becoming light at 10 MO A. M. and disappearing by noon, fog set in again at night. There was a good shower from 5.20 to 6.05 P. M. Humidity was 100 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 93 per cent. at 8 P. M., average 86 per cent.; wind northwest to south, average velocity 5 miles an hours official temperature ranged hetween 39° and 51°. The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, in The Ses

miding, recorded the temperature yesterday as for 8A M 00° 43° 8.00° M 57° 6A M 50° 42° 6° M 57° 9A M 51° 42° 6° M 41° 12 M 51° 45° 5° M 41°

Average on March 11, 1893 WARRINGTON POSSULAR FOR MONDAY.

For King England and eastern New York, generally duty

slightly colder; north-cod goles, altfring in smilhtest, district For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, fair; slightly cooler, norshweat winds. For West Virginia, western Penhayivania, western

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR ADVERTISERS

New York, and time, generally fair; west winds

OFFICER HAVE BEEN OPENED AT 80 EAST 125TH ST.,

NEAR FOUATH AV. AND

1,265 BROADWAY. BEAR 53D BE